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A

VINDICATION  
OF THE  
Protestant Dissenting Ministers,  
With Regard to their late  
APPLICATION to PARLIAMENT.

— spes sibi quisque, sed, hæc quam angusta, videtis.  
VIRGIL.

By ANDREW KIPPIS, D.D.

The SECOND EDITION,  
CORRECTED and ENLARGED.

*1st Edition, 1761*  
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T O

His Grace the Duke of RICHMOND,  
The Right Hon. the Earl of CHATHAM,  
The Right Hon. the Earl of SHELBURNE,

A N D

The Right Hon. the Lord LYTTTELTON,

In grateful acknowledgment of the Reason,  
Eloquence, Learning, and Piety displayed by  
them in Support of the DISSENTERS BILL, the  
following Publication is humbly inscribed, by

Their most obliged,

most obedient, and

most devoted Servant,

ANDREW KIPPIS.

## Advertisement to the First Edition.

**T**HOUGH the author had the honour of being one of the Committee appointed for conducting the late Application to Parliament, this performance has not been drawn up under the sanction of the Committee; and, to prevent their being, in the least degree, answerable for its faults, it has not been communicated, previous to its publication, to a single member of that body. If, therefore, in any instance, the writer has expressed himself improperly, or afforded just ground of offence, he hopes that nothing of this kind will be converted to the prejudice of a cause which he intends to serve. He takes the liberty of adding, that he thinks he hath a full right of vindicating his brethren who concur with him in sentiment, upon such principles as appear to him to be important, though they should not be exactly the same principles on which other Dissenting Ministers may proceed, who are equally well-wishers to the design of removing the Subscription required by the Toleration Act, and of obtaining Relief for Tutors and School-masters.

Adver-

## Advertisement to the Second Edition.

**T**HIS Edition contains a number of corrections, with regard to stile and composition, in the making of which the author has been greatly assisted by the remarks of a judicious and learned friend \*, who hath taken the trouble of examining his performance with a most kind and critical attention. That friend, he is sure, will readily forgive him, that he has not always submitted to his opinion. The additions, one or two instances excepted, the propriety of which was suggested by others, are the result of the author's own farther thoughts upon the subject, and are such only as serve to complete the argument here intended. He could gladly have entered more particularly into some general questions, if the enlarging upon them would have comported with his immediate purpose, or have been consistent with the moderation designed to be preserved, in respect to the length of the present work. It is a pleasure to him, to find that the discussion of these questions hath been undertaken by abler writers. He does not mean, however, to preclude himself from appearing again in the controversy, should any thing material be alleged against him, or any sentiments occur to him, which he deems worthy of the public inspection. But it has always

\* The Rev. Mr. Emans of Nottingham.

been

been his resolution, never to be drawn into insignificant or verbal altercations, or to engage in a contest with an ignoble adversary.

If any passages, which are the subject of some late strictures, should appear to be altered in the present edition, the author begs leave to observe, that not a single alteration hath arisen from those strictures, and that every correction but one was sent to the press before he had seen them. He knows that it is the part of wisdom, in literary as well as in common life, to derive instruction from an enemy. But in the case referred to, he neither did nor could receive any instruction.



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A

# VINDICATION

OF THE

## Protestant Dissenting Ministers.

**T**HE question concerning the right, expediency, and utility of requiring an assent or subscription to human articles of religion hath been, for near sixty years, the frequent matter of debate in this country. It was largely considered in the celebrated controversy, occasioned by bishop Hoadly's sermon on the kingdom of Christ; was vigorously taken up and pursued in the great difference which arose among the Dissenters, in 1719, and hath often been revived in the disputes between the nonconformists

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and the clergy of the established church. But it hath never, perhaps, been more clearly or copiously discussed, than from the publication of the Confessional to the present time. The subject seems, indeed, to be almost exhausted in that masterly and celebrated performance; so that many persons may be disposed to think, that nothing farther needs to be written or read upon the question. It must, however, be acknowledged, that subsequent productions have been of no little service. They have tended still more to elucidate the matter, to spread the knowledge of it wider, and to expose the futility of all the arguments which have been urged for human tests of faith and orthodoxy. Even the writings in favour of subscription have, upon the whole, contributed to promote the contrary cause; for the authors of most of them have been so weak in their reasonings, that, in fact, they have afforded occasion of triumph to their adversaries.

It seems to have been amply shewn, in the course of the controversy, that no  
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Christian society can have a right to impose articles of human composition on any of its members; because such a right is contrary to the authority of our Saviour, as the lord and law-giver of his church; and because it is equally contrary to the principles upon which Protestantism can alone be defended, which are the liberty of private judgment, and the sufficiency of Scripture. Could it even be proved, which it never can, that such a power might be exercised without violating the precepts of the Gospel, or subverting the grounds of the Reformation from Popery; still the utility of subscriptions hath justly been called in question: nay, it hath been evinced that they have been hurtful in the highest degree; that they have been productive of endless debates, animosities, and divisions; have been one chief cause of the infidelity which prevails among the great, in almost every Christian country; and, indeed, have occasioned such a multitude of evils and miseries, as cannot be reflected upon without deeply regretting

that mankind have not long ago been sensible of their pernicious nature, tendency, and effects.

Independent of these considerations, relative to human impositions and tests of orthodoxy in general, many of the established clergy labour under difficulties, with regard to the Thirty-nine Articles in particular. While they continue obliged to subscribe these articles, it must be impossible for them to vindicate the Christian dispensation, or to conduct their religious enquiries, with the freedom and advantage which are necessary to maintain and support the cause of truth. When they engage with the enemies of revelation, they cannot defend the Gospel on its proper footing, because of their being embarrassed by doctrines which they may not believe to exist in the New Testament. This is certainly a great disadvantage to them in their controversies with infidels, who never scruple to avail themselves of it. Indeed, the grand triumph of infidelity appears to me to arise from charging certain absurdities on the religion of Jesus,



Jesus, which are by no means to be found there; but this the clergy cannot clearly and fully prove, so long as they are hampered with tests of human composition.

The same cause must be no small embarrassment to them, in their disputes with the Papists, and in their defence of the Protestant Reformation. It is true, that several of the errors, impositions, and corruptions of Popery, are condemned in the Articles; but then the authority which supports these corruptions is too much favoured by the power arrogated to the church in the Twentieth Article. The pretension to such a power, and the actual exercise of it, can never be maintained but upon principles subversive of genuine Protestantism. Until, therefore, these principles be renounced, the ministers of the establishment will often appear weak and inconsistent adversaries to the church of Rome.

Another difficulty, under which many of the clergy are laid by their subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, arises from the Calvinistical part of the Methodistists.

thodists. It is well known how much the Methodists of this kind triumph in the Articles, as being decisive in their favour; and can it be truly said, that they do not triumph with reason? I am not insensible what learned pains have been taken to give the Articles in question a more liberal explication, so as to render them consistent with the doctrines of Arminius; but, in such a cause as this, the most able and celebrated writers must ever bow to a Toplady and a Bowman \*. It seems to be an infatuation that hath seized numbers of the clergy, who are undoubtedly Arminians, that they should be so zealous for a subscription to Articles which cannot be reconciled with their own sentiments. So long as this infatuation subsists, and subscription, in its present form, maintains its ground, the Methodists must increase. Sensible of their advantage, they are of all the men the most virulent enemies to the scheme of the petitioning clergy, as may be seen in the pre-

\* Two gentlemen who have lately written in defence of the Calvinistical sense of the Articles,

face and notes to a late publication of Mr. Martin Madan's\*.

As these, and all the other objections which may be made against subscription to human tests of religion in general, and to the Thirty-nine Articles in particular, have been so fully discussed in this inquisitive age, and so often presented to the consideration of ingenuous and thoughtful minds, it cannot be deemed surprising that they have had some influence in changing the sentiments of men; that the force of them hath been felt by many of the established clergy themselves, and that it continues to be felt more and more every day. There are numbers, no doubt, who sigh for a reformation in secret; while others have, in various forms, publicly expressed their wishes on this head. A select few have gone farther, and have displayed their integrity and fortitude in making an actual attempt, by petition to parliament, to obtain relief in the matter of subscription. I shall not enter into the

\* His Scriptural Comment on the Thirty-nine Articles.



history of the conduct or the fate of the petition. It is well known, that the admission of it was rejected by a large majority of the House of Commons; and this will not appear extraordinary to those who reflect upon the variety of circumstances which concurred to prevent it from obtaining a favourable reception.

The affair of subscription to human doctrines, though so much agitated of late years, is far from being universally or thoroughly understood. This seems to be the case with regard to a considerable part of the clergy themselves, who probably submit to the terms of ministerial conformity imposed upon them as a thing of course, without having entertained the least doubt concerning the justice and wisdom of demanding such terms, or made the least enquiry into the competence of the authority by which they are prescribed. Much less then can it be expected, that the laity in general should have paid attention to matters of this nature. Engaged in their business, their pleasures, their political schemes



schemes and pursuits, the greater part of the members of Parliament did probably think that religious concerns ought to be left to those who, by their profession, are believed to be best acquainted with them, and therefore were not disposed to countenance a design which was supported by so few of the clerical order. The small number of the petitioners must certainly have been very prejudicial to their cause. This would have no little influence on the conduct of several of the clergy, who secretly wished well to the scheme; would blast its reputation with those who had a dislike to it; and would prevent the generality of the laity from treating it with any regard.

That it took its rise from persons of no great rank in the church must, likewise, have been hurtful to it in the highest degree. In fact, it was so far from originating with, that it was opposed by the dignified clergy, and particularly by almost the whole bench of bishops, who, on account of their character and station, are  
 expected

expected to take the lead in what immediately relates to ecclesiastical matters. It is probable that their lordships were not influenced solely by disgust at the petitioners mode of proceeding, or by the general aversion they may be thought to have to schemes of reformation, as not knowing where such schemes may end, but might imagine that too much was asked ; that the precise difficulties laboured under ought to have been stated ; or that the articles complained of should have been specified, and not the entire abolition of subscription demanded. Subscription to some test they might consider as a fence absolutely necessary to the existence and security of religious establishments, or so important, at least, that it could not be wholly removed without danger.

But what had a great effect on many members of the legislative body was the particular idea they have formed concerning the nature of a national establishment. The public mode of religion they do not consider in a spiritual view, as what is solely to be directed by the laws of

of Christ and of his Gospel, but as a certain system of doctrine and worship, which the state hath adopted for its own purposes, and for the maintenance of which a number of persons are paid by the government. It is the opinion, therefore, of political men, that the civil magistrate has a right of prescribing what he pleases with regard to the form of religion embraced and countenanced by him; that they who will not comply with the terms on which ecclesiastical preferments are proposed, have no claim to them; and that such persons should either readily perform the duty assigned them, or give up all title to the reward.

Other reasons, no doubt, concurred to prevent the success of the petitioning clergy: but these were probably the chief reasons by which men of the world were determined, whatever effect speculative and doctrinal opinions might have on the minds of individuals, and especially of clerical persons, whether in higher or lower stations.

I have



I have no design, in taking notice of these things, to injure the cause of the petitioning clergy, or to express my approbation of the grounds on which their request to parliament was rejected. On the contrary, it is my sincere wish, that the difficulties to which upright men are exposed in the established church were wholly removed, and that the terms of ministerial conformity were reduced to the Christian and Protestant standard. My sole intention, in touching upon the subject of the clerical petition, is to shew, that the motives which produced the rejection of it are not applicable to the situation of Protestant Dissenting Ministers.

Without pretending, therefore, to approve of the arguments which were so fatal to the petitioners, without wishing ill to their cause, many of us could not but rejoice to find that these arguments did not discourage an application to Parliament in our particular case. We were naturally led, both by our sentiments and situation, to pay a very diligent attention to the controversy between the  
dissatisfied



dissatisfied clergy and the advocates for  
 subscription, and to observe the progress  
 and fate of the petition offered to the  
 legislature; and we saw with pleasure,  
 that the reasons alleged for the con-  
 tinuance of subscription were applied  
 only to those who are members, and  
 receive the emoluments of a national  
 established church. We saw, with plea-  
 sure, that none of these reasons mili-  
 tated against the liberty which may be  
 claimed, and ought to be granted, un-  
 der a toleration. We saw with pleasure,  
 that even the adversaries to any consider-  
 able reformation of the established religious  
 system, gave their testimony in our fa-  
 vour. In this view, we saw, with plea-  
 sure, that Mr. Toplady, one of the  
 warmest defenders of the Thirty-nine Ar-  
 ticles, had asserted, that the subscription  
 required of the Dissenters is a real griev-  
 ance, equally oppressive and absurd. We  
 saw, with still greater pleasure, that Dr.  
 Tucker, the ablest apologist for the  
 church of England, had declared—" Let  
 the ministers of Dissenting congregations,  
 if

if they will choose to apply, be heartily wished a good deliverance from the burden of our subscriptions." But what gave us peculiar satisfaction was, that our case was not involved in the arguments urged against the petitioners in the House of Commons, and that it was even spoken of in a manner, which might afford a rational prospect of obtaining redress. By all these circumstances we were encouraged to hope, that we might succeed in an application to be relieved from the subscription required by the Act of Toleration: nay, such an application was highly expedient, because the peculiarity of our situation became every day more and more notorious. It was declared in several publications, it was declared in the House of Commons, that the greater part of the Dissenting Ministers had not subscribed. It was known too, that a large number of us could not possibly subscribe, and that we stood exposed to very severe penalties. When, therefore, our danger was evidently increased, and there appeared, at the same time, a disposition to

relieve

relieve us, we should have been shamefully deficient in the duty we owe to ourselves, to our posterity, and to the divine cause of religious liberty, if we had not endeavoured to obtain a legal toleration.

But though the circumstances I have mentioned encouraged an application to Parliament at this time, and we might otherwise have been contented some years longer with a state of connivance, let it not be imagined that we were insensible of the infelicity of our condition, or that we did not wish to procure a deliverance from it. We were painfully conscious of our disgraceful situation: we lamented, that, as ministers of the Gospel, we were not under the protection of law, and could scarcely be considered as members of the community: we felt that, whatever injustice might be done to our persons or characters in our religious capacity, we were entirely destitute of the means of redress. Instances have occurred among us of men who have been obliged to desist from a legal prosecution for the most atrocious

atrocious injuries, because they had not qualified, and could not qualify according to the terms of the Toleration Act. It has, therefore, been not only the wish, but the design of many Dissenting Ministers to embrace the first favourable opportunity of endeavouring to obtain a deliverance from the burden of subscription. This hath long been my own case; and I know that it hath been the case with a number of the most respectable of my brethren. We have often conversed upon the subject, and regretted, that when the Dissenters formerly applied for the repeal of the Test Act, they did not direct their attention and zeal to what appears to us a much more desirable and important object. The Test Act only excludes those who cannot comply with it, from the enjoyment of certain civil honours and preferments: whereas the penal statutes deprive us of the common rights of human nature, and of Christianity; and the Toleration Act leaves those, who cannot submit to its terms, subject to severe penalties. We must, therefore, be destitute of all the prin-



principles and feelings of the mental frame, if we did not regard the amendment and enlargement of such an act of parliament as a matter of unspeakable moment.

In order to shew this more particularly, it may not be improper to consider the state of things when the Toleration Act was obtained, and the change which hath taken place in the sentiments of many of the Dissenters, with respect to the grounds of their separation from the established church.

“By the Toleration Act, Protestant Dissenting Ministers are exempted from the penal laws made against nonconformity, ONLY on condition of their taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, making and subscribing the declaration against Popery, and subscribing also the Articles of the church of England, except the thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth, and part of the twentieth Article.” Antipædobaptists are farther excused from subscribing that part of the twenty-  
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seventh Article, which relates to infant-baptism.

“ All Protestant Dissenting Ministers, therefore, who cannot subscribe the doctrinal Articles of the church of England, are thereby excluded from the benefit of the Act of Toleration, and exposed to the penalties of all the laws before in force against nonconforming ministers. “ They are not to come or be, unless in passing upon the road, within five miles of any city, or town corporate, or borough that sends burgessees to parliament ; or within five miles of any parish, town, or place where they have taken upon them to preach ; upon forfeiture, for every such offence, of the sum of forty pounds ; one third to the king, another third to the poor of the parish, and another to him that shall sue for it ;” and if such person keep a school, he shall forfeit, likewise, for every such offence, “ forty pounds ; and any two justices of the peace may, upon oath made of any of these offences, commit such offender for six months,

months, without bail or main-prize." They are also liable, on conviction upon oath of two witnesses, before one or more justices of the peace, of having preached; for the first offence, to a penalty of twenty pounds; and for every such offence afterwards, to a penalty of forty pounds. And by another act, for every such offence they are liable to suffer three months imprisonment in the common jail, without bail or main-prize. And every time they administer the Lord's supper, they are liable to a penalty of one hundred pounds; one moiety to go to the king, another moiety to be divided between the poor of the parish, and such person or persons as shall sue for the same by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any court of record, wherein no essoin, protection, or wager of law shall be allowed.

"To these severe penalties, such Protestant Dissenting Ministers as have not subscribed the Articles before-mentioned, are exposed: and, in the last case, a very ample reward is proposed to every profe-

cutor, out of the forfeiture incurred; and the prosecution is, at the same time, made as easy as possible\*."

This is the situation in which we are left by the Act of Toleration. It is only upon complying with the subscription enjoined by it, that we can legally be permitted to conduct the worship of God in that manner which we think agreeable to the dictates of truth, Scripture, and conscience; and the penalties to which we are otherwise subject are so severe and unjust, that every ingenuous and liberal man starts back with horror at the recital of them. Nay, they are penalties which even bigotry itself scarce dares to call for the exaction of, in the present age.

There is another circumstance of the greatest importance, for which relief is not provided by the Act of Toleration, even upon any terms. The right of educating our children, according to our own views of what may be most conducive

\* See the Case of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers and Schoolmasters.



to their temporal and eternal felicity, is one of the dearest rights of human nature; one of the last privileges which a man would be willing to give up, who is endued with the feelings of parental affection, and the principles of piety, integrity, and honour. But this is a privilege to which Protestant Dissenters have no LEGAL title. By the cruel laws of king Charles the Second, every nonconformist, of every kind, is disabled from acting in the capacity of a tutor or schoolmaster, and prosecutions cannot be diverted without considerable trouble and expence. "This is a case that includes the Laity, as well as the Ministers, and which does indeed speak loudly for itself\*."

Many persons will, without doubt, be ready to wonder how it could come to pass, that the Toleration Act should be so very defective. But this must be sought for in the principles and spirit of the times.

\* See the Case of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers and Schoolmasters.

At the glorious period of the Revolution, religious liberty, in its due extent, was, comparatively speaking, very imperfectly understood. Experience had, indeed, instructed the nation, in the evil consequences of persecuting the nonconformists. It had been found that the disunion and animosities of the Protestants were hurtful to the common cause, and added strength to the schemes and enterprizes of the Papists. It was necessary, therefore, to unite the former together; and the sincere and zealous concurrence of the Dissenters, in promoting the late change of government, was an additional reason for treating them with favour. King William was desirous of conferring greater marks of distinction upon them than a bare toleration; but this was the whole that could be obtained, and it was even debated, whether the Toleration should be allowed for more than a certain number of years. When its permanency was disputed, it cannot be surprizing that it was not formed upon more enlarged principles.

ciples. The truth of the case was, that the nation was not yet sufficiently enlightened upon the matter. It was a long time before the doctrine of Toleration came to be publicly taught in this country. The Puritans, though they had been persecuted during three successive reigns, never entertained any just sentiments upon the subject. Nay, so far were they from having profited by their sufferings, that, when they got into power, they adopted principles equally severe and intolerant with those which their adversaries and persecutors had maintained. The notion of Toleration was disclaimed by the generality of the Presbyterian Ministers, as a dangerous error; and they would have run into the most fatal lengths of persecution, if the wisdom and moderation of the Long Parliament had not prevented them from carrying their plan of ecclesiastical government into full practice. The Independents were the first Body of men who pleaded for Liberty of Conscience; and the pious and learned Dr.

Owen \*, among others, wrote in its favour: but they confined their ideas of indulgence to those persons only that agreed in the fundamentals of Christianity, which fundamentals they found it extremely difficult to settle. Dr. Owen was soon followed by an author of an opposite party, one who had been patronized and promoted by the persecuting Laud, but a man of a very different temper and character. This was the ex-

\* In the beginning of the year 1646, a pamphlet appeared on the subject of Toleration, which, if we may judge of it from an extract given by Mr. Neale, in his history of the Puritans, must have been an excellent performance. Dr. Owen's first piece on the same subject was published, likewise, in that year. It was annexed to a sermon preached before the House of Commons, entitled, *A Vision of unchangeable, free Mercy*, and is called a *Country Essay for the Practice of Church Government* there. Though it is evident, from the perusal of this Essay, that the Dr. did not pursue the principles of religious liberty to their proper length, there are many strong passages in it against Intolerance; and it is much to his honour that he was able to go so far as he did, in a point which, at that time, had been so little considered.



cellent Dr. Jeremy Taylor †, who, in his admirable Discourse of the Liberty of Prophesying, hath treated the subject of Toleration, if we allow for some few exceptions, in a just and liberal manner. The same subject was not afterwards forgotten, among the important topics which continued to be discussed, during the whole course of the civil war, and the time of the Republic; but a due regard was far from being generally paid to the principles and reasonings of the advocates for religious liberty. The obnoxiousness of the Independents, in particular, to the two great parties of Episcopalians

† Dr. Jeremy Taylor's Discourse of the Liberty of Prophesying, was published in 1647. It is a great improvement upon Daille's celebrated and valuable Treatise on the right Use of the Fathers. So little attention was paid to Dr. Taylor's excellent work, that it did not come to a second edition until 1702, fifty-five years after its first publication. However, it did not entirely pass unnoticed at the time of its original appearance; for that part of it which related to Toleration was answered, in 1649, by Mr. Samuel Rutherford, an eminent Presbyterian minister in Scotland.

and

and Presbyterians, prevented the easy reception of any doctrine which came from them, however just or generous it might be.

After the Restoration of King Charles the Second, the question of Toleration was agitated from time to time; but the progress of truth and reason, in regard to this matter, was very slow and feeble. Locke's excellent Letters did not begin to make their appearance till soon after the Revolution; and it was long before the admirable sentiments contained in them came to be generally diffused. It was not doubted, but that certain doctrines called heretical, were by no means fit to be tolerated; and the principal part of the nonconformists notwithstanding the persecutions they had endured, had not yet divested themselves of this persuasion. They did not think of questioning the right of the civil magistrate to impose subscription to human tests of faith and orthodoxy. They even believed it to be his duty to restrain what were regarded as fundamental

tal errors and heresies : and though some ministers might entertain more liberal views of things, they were glad to accept of liberty of conscience on such terms as were offered, and could then be obtained. These terms were the less disagreeable to them, because, being Calvinists, or nearly Calvinists, they had scarce any difficulties with regard to the doctrinal Articles ; but could chearfully subscribe them, as containing their own opinions †.

But since the period we have been speaking of, a great, a just, and an important alteration hath taken place in the sentiments of the Protestant Dissenters upon these subjects. Most of the Dissenting Clergy, in particular, ground their separation from the establishment on prin-

† Some expressions in the Articles appearing dubious to Mr. Baxter, he drew up a brief explication, which he gave in for his sense at the time of his subscription, and many of his brethren concurred with him in giving the same explication. It is inserted in Calamy's Abridgement of the Life of Baxter. Vol. I. p. 469—476.



ciples that differ, in some considerable respects, from those upon which their ancestors proceeded. We do, indeed, agree with the original Puritans in the desire they had to discard entirely the corruptions of popery, and to restore Christian worship to the simplicity and purity of the Gospel standard. We applaud their conduct in resisting so firmly the unscriptural terms of conformity imposed upon them, and we retain a grateful remembrance of their integrity and fortitude. We have, in particular, the utmost veneration for the memory of those two thousand men, who, in the year 1662, nobly sacrificed their preferments and their subsistence in the cause of God and a good conscience. But, at the same time, we do not dissent so much as they did, on account of scruples with regard to certain ceremonies, habits, and modes of government and discipline: neither do we dissent solely on account of some objections which may be urged against the Liturgy and Offices of the church of England. It is true, that we have our difficulties



ficulties on these heads, and that several of them are of a serious and weighty nature. Several of them are such as, while they subsist, must for ever keep us at a distance from conformity. But besides the particular objections we have to a number of the rites and forms of the national worship, we found our dissent on what appear to us to be very important general reasons. We dissent, because we deny the right of any body of men, whether civil or ecclesiastical, to impose human tests, creeds, or articles ; and because we think it our duty, not to submit to any such imposition, but to protest against it, as a violation of our essential liberty to judge and act for ourselves in matters of religion. We dissent, because we apprehend that the church of England, in requiring a subscription to her doctrines and ceremonies, claims and exercises a power derogatory to the honour of our great Master, the sole legislator in his own kingdom ; and because we believe ourselves bound, as his professed disciples and subjects, to stand  
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up for his honour, in opposition to all encroachments upon his undivided, incommunicable authority.

Independently, therefore, of the truth of the Thirty-nine Articles, the generality of Dissenting Ministers object to the imposition of these Articles. Persuaded as they are of the sufficiency of Scripture, and of the liberty which every one ought to have of following the guidance of his own conscience in religious concerns, they will not subscribe to human formularies, which they themselves believe, when such formularies are pressed upon them by an incompetent and usurped authority. It is their fixed principle, that the writings of the Old and New Testament, are the only rule of faith and practice; and, therefore, were they, in matters of religion, and when asking for a Toleration, to go any farther in their submission to the civil magistrate, than to make a declaration of their Christian and Protestant character, being the specific character in which they appear before the legislature, they would be guilty  
of

of an act of treason against their Lord and Saviour. How far these sentiments may be well founded, it is not my business, at present, to determine. Their views of things may appear to some too refined, to others wholly fanciful; but this has no relation to the question before us. These opinions are matters of conscience, and the persons who entertain them ought to be indulged, ought to be tolerated, provided they are peaceable members of the community.

That this is a faithful account of the state of things among the Protestant Dissenters is evident not only from the general strain of their late publications, but, also, from two facts which are worthy of the reader's notice. The first is the solemn declaration of a majority of the Dissenting Clergy, in the year 1719, when a controversy having arisen on the subject of the Trinity \*, a meeting of the

\* This controversy did not originate with the Dissenters, but with the established Clergy. Mr. Whiston, in the year 1711, published an historical Preface to



the ministers in and about London was held at Salter's-hall, to consider of ARTI-

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an intended larger work, entitled Primitive Christianity Revived, &c. in which preface he attacked the Athanasian opinion with regard to the Trinity, as being unscriptural, heretical, and contrary to the ancient doctrine of the Christian Church. For this he was expelled from his mathematical professorship in the university of Cambridge.

The act of the university in expelling him, and his subsequent publications, led many persons to enquire into the subject of the Trinity; and the more, as the affair was taken up by the Convocation. Mr. Whiston's cause was appointed to be heard by a court of Delegates, and he had prepared his defence; but it was thought advisable to drop the prosecution. From that time to his death, he continued, both in public and private, to censure several great and dignified Clergymen, for subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles, which, according to him, they did not believe. See his Vindication, p. 142, 143. And his Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Samuel Clark.

In 1712, Dr. Clark published his Scripture Doctrine, &c. which performance occasioned fresh employment for the Convocation. An attempt was made to censure him and his work; but, the Dr. offering a paper by way of explanation, and the upper and lower house being divided in opinion, no censure took place. See the Case, printed in 1714.

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TICLES OF ADVICE FOR PEACE to be sent to their brethren and to the congregations in other places. At this meeting, it was proposed to insert in the Advices the first Article of the Church of England, and the Answers to the fifth and sixth Questions in the Assembly's Catechism; but the requisition was nobly withstood by the more enlightened part of the body, and it was carried, by fifty-seven against fifty-three,

This diversity of sentiment on the subject of the Trinity was not confined to the Convocation, but extended itself among the established clergy in general, as is apparent from the great number of publications which succeeded Dr. Clark's Scripture Doctrine.

When the controversy was almost exhausted, it introduced an examination into the case of Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, in the course of which enquiry each party could only recriminate on the other, while neither could presume to say, that they believed the whole of them. The books and pamphlets written, at that time, by the established clergy, were instrumental of leading the Dissenting Ministers into the same disputes; which grew very warm, after Mr. Pierce of Exeter was accused of entertaining unsound opinions with respect to the Trinity.

The Author is indebted to Mr. Caleb Jeacocke for the materials and substance of the above note.

THAT NO HUMAN COMPOSITIONS OR INTERPRETATIONS OF THE DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY SHOULD BE MADE A PART OF THE ARTICLES OF ADVICE. It is observable, that all of these fifty-seven ministers were believers, and most of them zealous asserters of the commonly-received opinions with regard to the Trinity; but they thought it their duty to stand up for the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and to enter their protest against human impositions. It is much to the honour of this small, but illustrious majority, that it appears to be the first instance in which a body of clergymen publicly asserted and maintained the cause of religious freedom, and the sacred rights of conscience\*.

That the fifty-seven ministers were real believers of the common opinion concerning the Trinity, is evident from the following passage, in a Letter written by them,

\* The author doth not intend to cast any reflection upon the subscribing ministers, who were undoubtedly persons of distinguished piety, and acted from a strong sense of duty; but he must be allowed to give the preference, in his esteem, to their more enlightened brethren.

in conjunction with sixteen more of their brethren, and accompanying the Advices they had agreed to send to Exeter\*.

“ We freely declare, that we utterly disown the Arian doctrine, and sincerely believe the doctrine of the blessed TRINITY, and the PROPER divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, which we apprehend to be clearly revealed in the Holy Scriptures; but are far from condemning any who appear to be with us in the main, though they should chuse not to declare themselves in other than Christian terms, or not in ours.”

This declaration they farther explained thus:

The human words TRINITY and PROPER DIVINITY, in this DECLARATION of our faith, are used only to notify the things we speak of; and we do not presume, in the way of TEST, to go into any

\* For the following particulars, see a pamphlet published in 1719, entitled, An authentic Account of several Things done and agreed upon by the Dissenting Ministers lately assembled at Salters-Hall.



particular explanations of those things, either in our OWN, or OTHER mens words : but for that we refer to the Holy Scriptures, whence it may appear that we take the Scripture account of those things to be the BEST and fittest we can use on such occasions."

The fourth article of the Advices was as follows :

" If, after all, a public hearing be insisted on, we think the Protestant principle, that THE BIBLE IS THE ONLY AND THE PERFECT RULE OF FAITH, obliges those who have the case before them, not to condemn any man upon the authority of human decisions, or because he consents not to human forms or phrases: but then only is he to be censured, AS NOT HOLDING THE FAITH NECESSARY TO SALVATION, when it appears that he contradicts, or refuses to own, the PLAIN AND EXPRESS DECLARATIONS OF HOLY SCRIPTURE, in what is there made necessary to be believed, and in matters there solely revealed. And we trust that all will treat the servants of their common Lord, as they



they who expect the final decision at his appearing \*."

Though, in 1719, the Dissenting Ministers were almost equally divided in their opinions concerning human tests, the situation of things is now happily changed, as will be manifest from the second fact I have to produce. It is well known that Dr. Furneaux hath stated and defended the present principles of the Dissenters upon the enlarged grounds I have mentioned, and not upon scruples relative to particular articles or doctrines. That he hath truly stated and defended their present principles admits of no doubt, from the thanks which, at the motion of one of our most ancient, eminent, and respectable ministers †, were unanimously voted to him, by the general body of the three

\*The only surviving person of the non-subscribing ministers is Mr. Henry Read, a gentleman whom a long life of irreproachable piety and distinguished usefulness hath rendered truly venerable. He is the father of the present body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers, is in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and expressed his entire approbation of the late application to Parliament.

† Dr. Prior.

denominations of Presbyterians, Independents, and Antipædo-Baptists, for his Letters to the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackstone. I shall beg leave to lay before the public the minutes of the proceedings with regard to this affair.

“ At a meeting of the general body of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, of the three denominations, in and about the cities of London and Westminster, held at the Library, in Red-cross-street, April 16, 1771.

“ Agreed, at the motion of Mr. Prior, that the thanks of this body be given to the Rev. Dr. Furneaux, for the great service he has done to the cause of religious liberty in general, and for his able defence of the rights and privileges of Protestant Dissenters in particular, in his excellent Letters to the Honourable Mr. Justice Blackstone; and that the chairman do present the thanks of this body to the Rev. Dr. Furneaux, in their name, with the first convenient opportunity.”

“ At

“ At a meeting of the general body,  
Nov. 20, 1771.

“ Reported, by Mr. Pitts, chairman of the last meeting of the general body, that he had, according to order, returned the thanks of this body to the Rev. Dr. Furneaux, and received a letter from the doctor, which was read.

“ Agreed, at the motion of Dr. Harris, That Dr. Furneaux's letter to Mr. Pitts be, with Mr. Pitts's leave, transcribed into this book; of which letter the following is a copy.

“ Reverend and dear sir,

“ I am extremely sorry, that I did not happen to be at home, when you did me the favour of a visit this morning. I hope I shall have the pleasure of your company on some other occasion.

“ Your two last favours, the one acquainting me with the resolution of the



general body of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, in and about the cities of London and Westminster, with respect to my Letters to Mr. Justice Blackstone, and the other inclosing that Resolution, as it stands on the Minutes, conveyed to me an honour of which I had not the least apprehension, and of the value of which I am very sensible. This unanimous approbation of my brethren of all denominations is, in the present case, the more agreeable to me, as it is a clear proof that I have not, in any manner, misrepresented the principles of the Protestant Dissenters on the head of religious liberty. My aim was only to do them justice; and that so respectable a body, who must know their own sentiments, and cannot be supposed ignorant of those which prevail amongst the Dissenting Ministers and people in general, have declared their opinion that I have not done them injustice, gives me, I own, no small satisfaction. All beyond this I esteem (as I ought) to be a demonstration of their candour and friendship.

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I acknowledge, with thanks, the very obliging manner, in which you, sir, as chairman, have acquainted me with the sentiments of the body, and am

“ Your very affectionate brother,

“ and obedient humble servant,

“ Clapham, April  
“ 25th, 1771.

“ PHILIP FURNEAUX.”

Such then, as I have stated them, may the general principles of the Dissenting Ministers now be considered; so that however firmly they may believe the doctrinal articles of the Church of England, they cannot but be averse to having a subscription to them imposed by human authority, and must sincerely desire an enlargement of the Toleration Act. It may, perhaps, be a matter of curiosity to know how such an alteration hath been produced in the sentiments of the Dissenters; and it must chiefly be ascribed to the particular attention which hath been

been paid to the subject of religious liberty, from the period of the Revolution to the present time. Mr. Locke's admirable Letters on Toleration, had, no doubt, a considerable effect on the minds of thoughtful and philosophical persons. But what greatly contributed to open the eyes of Dissenting Ministers, was Dr. Calamy's Introduction to the second volume of his Defence of Moderate Nonconformity. Since the publication of that work, the controversy between the Church of England and the Dissenters, has been placed, in part, on a new footing. The solid and manly reasonings of Dr. Calamy have been confirmed and pursued through all their consequences. It is an undoubted fact, that Mr. Locke approved of his arguments. Bishop Hoadly appears to have been enlightened by his method of reasoning: at least, it is certain that he availed himself of it in his subsequent writings: and from the time of the Hoadlian controversy to the present day, the objections to the exercise of human authority in matters of religion;

gion; and the arguments in favour of the right of private judgment, the sufficiency of Scripture, and the sole dominion of Christ over his Church, have been exhibited in such a variety of unanswerable performances, that the man who did not ground his separation from the establishment, chiefly upon these considerations, would scarce be thought worthy the name of a Dissenter. The Presbyterians in particular, with regard to their notions of ecclesiastical power and government, are a different set of men from the Presbyterians of the last century. The English Presbyterians of this age have discarded all ideas of parochial sessions, classes, provincial synods, and general assemblies. They disclaim all coercive jurisdiction in spiritual concerns; and believe that every distinct and separate congregation ought to be the sole director of its own religious affairs, and that no other society or body of men has a right to controul it or call it to account. In short, except their denial of  
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any scriptural distinction between the office of a Bishop and a Presbyter, and their uniting in the same mode of worship, they retain little of Presbyterianism, properly so called, but the name.

I cannot avoid stopping a moment to observe, that the alterations which have taken place in the sentiments and manners of religious sects, while the original denominations are continued, ought to be particularly noticed by ecclesiastical writers; for, unless a considerable degree of attention be paid to these things, the accounts which are given of the different parties that have divided, and still divide, the Church of Christ, must be very confused, imperfect, and dissatisfactory. I have often had occasion to remark, that even some of the best church historians have fallen into errors in this respect.

But though, from what hath been alleged, it is apparent that the generality of Dissenting Ministers, how firmly soever they may believe the particular doctrines contained in the Thirty-nine Articles, must object to the terms required  
by



by the Toleration Act, and wish to be exempted from a compliance with them; it cannot, at the same time, be denied, and it ought not to be concealed, that a number of persons among us dislike the doctrines themselves; and, therefore, have a strong additional reason for desiring and soliciting the removal of subscription.

A course of time hath produced an alteration in the sentiments of several of our brethren. Doctrines, formerly received with the greatest veneration, have been freely called in question; and opinions, very different from those of Calvin and Athanasius, have been openly maintained and defended. Whether men have acted right in rejecting the dogmas of the spirited reformer, and the zealous saint, hath no relation to the present subject. The only question is, whether they who do not believe the doctrinal Articles, have not the same reasonable claim to indulgence as their predecessors had, who objected to the Articles more immediately relative to ceremonies, discipline,

pline, and church authority : and here, if the matter is considered with reference to the great object of political government, it will easily be decided. Supposing a person should embrace what are deemed the particular and distinguishing tenets of Arminius, Arius, or Socinus, what hath this to do with the welfare of the state ? The business of the magistrate, as hath unanswerably been shewn by Mr. Locke, is to take care of the temporal, and not of the eternal interests of mankind. With regard to the things which concern our future life, we are accountable to God alone. With respect to religious concerns, the civil power ought to go no farther, in the way of restraint and punishment at least, than to prevent different sects from injuring each other ; and to take care that they do not, on any pretence, disturb the public tranquility. It will readily, I imagine, be granted, that Arminians may be valuable members of society, and worthy of its protection ; because, notwithstanding the Calvinistical structure of the

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Thirty-nine Articles, the majority of the clergy are professedly Arminians: and why may not Arians and Socinians be equally valuable members of society, and equally worthy of its protection? I speak of them here solely in a civil capacity, the only capacity with which the state is properly and justly concerned. What is there in the opinions of these men, which disqualifies them from being good subjects, or which should prevent them from enjoying a legal security? Do they advance doctrines subversive of the general peace and safety? This cannot be charged upon them, with the least shadow of reason, or justice. If they hold sentiments that may be thought highly erroneous, or even dangerous to their salvation, that is a matter of which the Supreme Being alone hath a right to take cognizance, and which must be determined at his tribunal. Let not men presume to claim a jurisdiction over the consciences of their fellow-creatures, but remember that God hath committed all judgment to his Son.

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It appears, then, from what hath been advanced, that even those Dissenting Ministers who do not believe several of the Articles of the church of England, and who consequently cannot subscribe them, have a natural right to Toleration. I may add, that the conduct of the state, and of the public, for more than fifty years, hath determined that they have such a right. Though it be a known fact, that many of the Dissenting Clergy have not submitted, and cannot submit, to the subscription required by law, they have been allowed to go on quietly in their religious employments; and the experience of half a century hath proved that the lenity shewn to them is of no prejudice to the community. The change of their situation and sentiments is such, that, if the indulgence, they have hitherto found, should be withdrawn, they must be exposed to all the persecutions which disgraced the reign of king Charles the Second. But the continuation of the indulgence afforded to us, doth not depend merely on the equity and moderation

tion of government. It depends, likewise, on the equity and moderation of every individual in this country : it depends on there not being a single person in the nation, who can be prevailed upon to disturb us, either by the dictates of bigotry, or the stimulations of avarice. Why then should bands be suffered to remain about us, that are confessedly needless and useless ; and which, though hanging loose around us at present, may, at the pleasure of any one, be drawn so close as to become very painful, and even intolerable ? Surely it is not desirable for penal laws to subsist, which, at best, are unnecessary ; and which, if carried into execution, must be productive of flagrant injustice and cruelty. The permitting of them to be continued, when a proper application is made for their repeal, is contrary to every principle of a wise and equitable legislation.

Those persons, who think that we ought to have been satisfied with the connivance so long granted us, do not appear to me to have considered the matter

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with due attention. A state of connivance is not to be compared with a state of legal security. Will any one assert, that the liberties and privileges we enjoy as Britons, are not infinitely more valuable, as founded in law, than if they depended entirely on the character and disposition of the sovereign, or on the spirit of the times? It is the glory of the British constitution, that it is built on more solid foundations than the good intentions of men, and the accidental temper of ages. The very consciousness of enjoying the most invaluable benefits only by the connivance of our superiors must be grating to every generous mind. Besides, who can answer for it, that a state of connivance shall never be interrupted? It is possible at least, if not probable, that other men and other times may succeed to those we have now the happiness of beholding. I cannot but think, therefore, that the Dissenting Ministers acted wisely, in endeavouring to improve what they believed a favourable opportunity for obtaining a legal security to themselves



selves and their posterity, in the exercise of that liberty of conscience, which they deem the most important and sacred of all blessings.

In the late application to Parliament, we grounded our hopes of success not only on the circumstances which I have already mentioned, but upon a variety of additional considerations. We were conscious that we lived under a prince of the Brunswick line; a prince, with regard to whom, it would be shameful to assert, that he is not as ready to defend, and even to enlarge the just and reasonable privileges of his subjects as any of his royal predecessors. We believed that administration could have no objection to a request that was most equitable in itself, and which might have been granted without the shadow of injury, danger, or disturbance to the public. With regard to the members of both Houses of Parliament, we trusted that their wisdom and moderation would have disposed them to rescue the Statute Book from penal acts which are a disgrace to it, and to have

given relief to a peaceable body of men, who did not deserve to be marked out by the laws, as criminals, hateful to the state. As to the bishops in particular, we had been taught to expect every thing from the mild and candid spirit of the present bench. We knew that the sentiments of all ranks of men were, for the most part, averse to restraint and severity in matters of religion; and we were not ignorant that TOLERATION had lately lifted up her voice so loudly in Europe, as to be heard and attended to, even in arbitrary and popish governments.

Encouraged by so many flattering appearances, we ventured, with all humility and respect, to lay our case before the Legislature, and to solicit an enlargement of the Toleration Act. The result of our application to Parliament is well known. The bill drawn up in our favour, after having passed the House of Commons, was rejected in the House of Peers by a large majority. But notwithstanding the mortification of a defeat, there are some circumstances which

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we can reflect upon with pleasure, as not a little honourable to our cause. It is undoubtedly a great credit to the bill, that it went through the Lower House with so general a concurrence. The free and unbiaſſed voice of the representatives of the people was ſtrongly in its favour; and that is a matter which muſt appear important in the public eye, and, we truſt, will not be deſtitute of valuable effects.\* The reaſonableneſs and equity of our petition were well debated and nobly

\* The motion for leave to bring in the bill was made by ſir Henry Hoghton, a gentleman of irreproachable integrity, of a cultivated underſtanding, and a liberal mind; and it was ſeconded by Sir George Savile, whoſe eminent abilities and character are univerſally known and acknowledged. The ſpeakers in favour of the bill, at different times, beſides the above-mentioned gentlemen, were Frederic Montagu, Eſq. the Right Hon. George Onſlow, Eſq. the Hon. Conſtantine John Phipps, Eſq. Edmund Burke, Eſq. the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Clare, Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq. John Sawbridge, Eſq. Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart. the Hon. Stephen Fox, Eſq. Charles Woolfranc Cornwall, Eſq. Sir William Meredith, Bart. Colonel Jennings, James Harris, Eſq. Richard Whitworth, Eſq. the Right Hon. George Rice, Eſq. and the Right Hon. Lord John Cavendiſh. Theſe are names which do honour to our cauſe. Many



nobly supported in both houses †; and none will dare to deny, that with us were the most able, judicious, and eloquent speakers. I proceed not to the distinct celebration of particular names, because I am incapable of doing justice to their characters and merit; but they are such as will carry down the history of our application with honour even to the remotest times. We have the peculiar satisfaction of knowing that the two greatest of the law lords \* divided for the commitment of the bill; an evident proof that they considered the principle it went upon as the proper object of legislation, and the cause it was intended to support as the cause of equity and good government. On the one side were truth, reason, eloquence, justice, and Religion; on the other members, of the most distinguished capacities and merit, were ready to have spoken in its support; but the opposition to the bill in the House of Commons was so feeble as to render a farther display of reason and eloquence totally unnecessary.

† The speakers for the bill, in the House of Lords, were the four noble peers to whom the author hath taken the liberty of inscribing this publication.

\* Lord Mansfield and Lord Camden.

other

other—PUDET HÆC OPPROBRIA—DICI  
 POTUISSE—most of the temporal peers,  
 and ALL THE BISHOPS\*.

But notwithstanding these pleasing and honourable circumstances, our adversaries have abundant reason to rejoice. It might, however, have been expected that they would have satisfied themselves with privately exulting at our defeat; but that, it seems, was not a sufficient display of their triumph. In the pride of parliamentary victory, they have thought proper to take up the pen against us, and to attack us, with all the formality of ecclesiastical pedantry, upon the MATTER, the MANNER, and the TIME of our application. It was not, perhaps, wise in them, to move a controversy which might otherwise have lain dormant. If we had been permitted to return quietly to our ministerial labours and studies, we might have waited in silence for a more favourable opportunity of urging our cause. But since we are

\* All the bishops who were present in the House of Peers, or who ordered their proxies to be given.

wantonly provoked to the contest, let us engage in it with alacrity and temper, and attend somewhat more particularly to the **MATTER**, the **MANNER**, and the **TIME** of our application.

As to the **MATTER** of our application, **THAT** should seem to be sufficiently vindicated by what hath already been offered. The reasons for it are so strong and weighty, that it might be expected every candid person would acknowledge that we had just cause for applying to Parliament. What could be a more proper request to legislature than to be delivered from a subjection to laws, which, confessedly, cannot be put into execution? But since particular difficulties have been started upon this head, it may not be amiss to pay them some degree of attention.

One objection which hath been urged against the late application of the Dissenting Ministers, is drawn from the Act of Toleration. That Act, it seems, is a fundamental law of the state, which hath fixed bounds for ever to the exercise



cise of liberty of conscience, and determined what doctrines should always be held by the professors of Christianity, of every denomination, in this country. But what foundation can there be for such a representation of things? That toleration is essential to every well-formed system of government will most readily be granted. Is it not, then, a strange position, that a partial and defective Toleration ought not, and even cannot be extended?

We have shewn that that the Act of Indulgence, which passed in the beginning of the reign of king William and queen Mary, evidently partook of the imperfect ideas of the times; that men were not, at that period, sufficiently enlightened to grant a greater degree of religious freedom; and that the principal part of the Dissenters did not wish to be exempted from doctrinal subscriptions. But what right had the legislators of that age to settle the limits of toleration so absolutely, as to say, **HITHERTO SHALT THOU GO, AND NO FARTHER?** If **THEY** thought that

that it was necessary to subscribe certain tests, in order to be admitted to any liberty of worship, they had no authority to determine, that such subscription should always be considered as essential to the enjoyment of the public protection. The confining of indulgence to the belief of particular tenets, or to a declaration of assent to human articles, was, at that time, contrary to the principles of reason, legislation, Christianity, and Protestantism ; but to have pretended to fix these terms for future periods, so that it should not be in the power of succeeding generations to alter or reverse them, would have been absurd in the highest degree. It would have been contrary to the principles upon which the Reformation was founded, and upon which alone it could be justified : and, also, to the very spirit and design of the Act of Toleration itself. We shall have occasion to consider the principles of the Reformation hereafter. With regard to the Act of Toleration, its intention was, to give relief to such scrupulous consciences as then existed : when, therefore,

therefore, other scruples of conscience arise among men, who are upright and peaceable members of the community, it is agreeable to the genius and meaning of that act, that such cases should be provided for. I could wish to be informed, how long this idea of its being a pactum conventum, never, in any respect, to be improved, hath been started. I have not before met with it in the course of my reading, and believe that it hath not been advanced by any gentleman learned in the law. It evidently seems to be an EPISCOPAL invention, produced, without the colour of reason or equity, to prevent the success of the late application. However high and respectable, therefore, may be the rank of the persons from whom the notion proceeded, and however largely it may have lately been insisted upon, I beg leave to dismiss it with contempt, as big with absurdity and injustice; as repugnant to every proper idea of the nature of Christianity, the end of civil government, and the reasonable demands of Toleration.

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Another thing, which hath been much insisted upon, is, that the declaration proposed to the legislature, in the room of the subscription heretofore required, is evasive and unsatisfactory: but neither of these epithets can justly be applied to it. "WE DECLARE, AS IN THE PRESENCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD, THAT WE BELIEVE THAT THE HOLY SCRIPTURES OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT CONTAIN A REVELATION OF THE MIND AND WILL OF GOD, AND THAT WE RECEIVE THEM AS THE RULE OF OUR FAITH AND PRACTICE." Now what can be a more explicit declaration of our Christian and Protestant principles? To assert, as hath been asserted, that it may be made by a Deist, a Mohammedan, or a Papist, is very unjust. Can an infidel say, that he believes that the holy Scriptures, of the Old and New Testament, contain a revelation of the mind and will of God, and that he receives them as THE rule of HIS faith and practice? Can a Mohammedan, whose standard of doctrine and worship is the Koran, pretend that the holy Scriptures

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tures of the Old and New Testament are THE rule of HIS faith and practice? Or can the Roman Catholic, who holds the infallibility of the Pope, or of general councils, and who maintains the authority of the traditions of the church, declare that the Scriptures are THE rule of HIS faith and practice? It is impossible, that any of these persons can subscribe the declaration with truth. They cannot do it, consistently with the principles they profess to embrace. In short, by this declaration, Dissenting Ministers do, BONA FIDE, proclaim, that they are Christians and Protestants, and appeal to the great Searcher of hearts for the integrity of their conduct. With regard to any charge, or insinuation to the contrary, I beg leave to borrow of Lord Chatham the best words that can be used upon the subject: "Whoever thinks so, thinks uncharitably; and whoever says so, without proof, is guilty of defamation." With regard to Popery, it should also be observed, that the Dissenting Ministers are ready to subscribe the declaration required

quired by law ; to which may be added, that they CHEARFULLY take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and are willing to give all reasonable security to government, for their behaving in a manner that shall justly entitle them to its protection. Nothing more, therefore, ought to be required of them. With respect to matters of doctrine, in particular, they can go no farther in their submission to the civil magistrate, than they have already offered. Were they to go farther, they would, as hath been shewn above, depart from their professed principles, as Christians, Protestants, and Protestant Dissenters. Were they to go farther, they would break the bond which holds them together, and desert the cause of truth, of liberty, and of God, in which they are united.

A few of our brethren have objected to the Declaration assented to by the committee, not as disbelieving it, but as being a demand which the magistrate has no right to make ; and a concession, to which we, on our part, ought not to submit,



mit. In answer to these gentlemen, I beg leave to observe, that my idea of Toleration is as large as theirs, and that I wish to see it granted in its full extent. Religion is the business of the heart, and to be efficacious must be voluntary. Religion, in every form of it which is consistent with the safety of the state, has an unlimited title to indulgence. I do not, therefore, think that liberty of conscience ought to be confined to Christianity. I am of opinion, that the magistrate hath no right to interpose in religious matters, so as to lay ANY restraint upon, or to prescribe ANY test, to those who behave as peaceable subjects. I consider the Declaration as needless, with regard to Dissenting Ministers; and am fully persuaded, that they have a just and unexceptionable claim to be tolerated without it. In the sixth year of the reign of king George the first, a Toleration was granted to the Dissenters in Ireland, on the terms only of subscribing the Declaration against Popery, and taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy; and  
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this appears to be a security to the state, which is abundantly sufficient. Its sufficiency has been proved, by the experience of more than half a century; during which, not the least disadvantage hath arisen to government from granting liberty of conscience on such generous principles. We know, too, that the Episcopalians have been tolerated in Scotland upon the like terms. For these reasons, I should be better pleased if we could be admitted to the benefit of the Toleration Act, upon the same conditions which are annexed to it in Ireland; and I should have deemed it absolutely my duty, to refuse conceding to the Declaration of the bill, if I had apprehended, that it would have left any scrupulous brother in a worse state than he was in before. But as the committee were persuaded that this would not have been the case, and understood that some declaration was expected, they were desirous of obtaining an important addition to religious liberty, in a way which they believed consistent with the universal principles of

of the Dissenters. Let it be remembered, that it was not the business of the Dissenting Ministers, in their late application, to take upon them the cause of all mankind, however sincerely they might wish the most unlimited indulgence to the sacred rights of conscience. They were not constituted deputies of the whole human race, but appeared in the particular character of Protestant Dissenting Ministers, and asked the relief which was wished for in that particular situation. Could they, therefore, justly object, or could they expect that any of their brethren would object to a declaration of the distinguishing and universal principles of the Dissenting Clergy? Could they refuse to tell their names and their profession? Could they hesitate, for the sake of receiving an important benefit, to confess a truth in which we all glory, THAT WE BELIEVE THAT THE HOLY SCRIPTURES OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT CONTAIN A REVELATION OF THE MIND AND WILL OF GOD, AND THAT WE RECEIVE THEM AS THE RULE OF OUR



FAITH AND PRACTICE ? Whether the magistrate has, or has not, a right to ask us who, or what we are, can it be criminal in us to declare our common denomination and principle ? Can it be criminal in us to say, that we are Christians and Protestants ? How far soever the magistrate might go out of his province, in demanding a subscription to such a declaration as that of the late bill, our compliance with his demand would not be a renunciation of the general principle of Dissenting Ministers. It would neither imply an acknowledgement of the authority by which the requisition is made, nor be a submission to a human formulary. The declaration cannot, I think, be considered, with any degree of justice, as a human formulary. We only profess by it our belief in the sacred writings, and our reception of them as the rule of faith and practice ; in making which profession, we testify to the civil governor, that we admit of no authority in religious matters, but that of the Scriptures. Surely, the open acknowledgment of a DIVINE

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AUTHORITY, though it be in the presence, and even at the requisition of the magistrate, does not infer the acknowledgment of a human authority. It appears to me that we are justified in declaring, at all times, and in all circumstances, our obedience to a DIVINE AUTHORITY. As this is what we should ever be ready to maintain, though at the hazard of the greatest temporal evils, so there can be no reason for refusing to assert it, when the assertion of it is the means of avoiding the most severe calamities, and of obtaining the most important benefits. Indeed, the more I reflect upon the declaration, the more I am convinced that it is in reality, a disavowal of human authority in matters of religion. It is so far from being inconsistent with our allegiance to our great Lord and Master, that it is an assertion of it, in the most explicit terms. What is it that usually, and as Christians, we mean by human authority, in matters of religion? Is it not the imposition of Articles, Creeds, and Confessions, and the insisting upon

terms of Communion, which our blessed Saviour hath not appointed? But by the Declaration we renounce, and enter our protest against any such claim, and stand up for the liberty to which we are called by the Gospel.

If any of our worthy brethren should still persist in thinking the declaration a human formulary, I cannot conceive on what principle it can be regarded in that light, except on account of its being expressed in human words. But it is the sentiment contained in it which determines it to be an assertion of the Divine Authority, and not merely the language in which that sentiment is clothed. Unless this were the case, it would not be sufficient to exhibit the declaration even in the words of the New Testament, if those words were taken from any translation. It would be necessary that it should be given in the original Greek, because that only is the language of the inspired writers.

I beg leave here to repeat, that I am not pleading for the religious authority of the  
civil



civil magistrate, which I by no means consider as extending to the requisition of the declaration agreed to by the committee, however properly and justly it might be complied with on their part. The authority of the civil magistrate doth not reach to matters of conscience. According to the true principles of legislation and government, an act ought to be passed of general Toleration, and nothing required of any subject, or body of men, but a security for their peaceable behaviour, as members of the community.

Having, I hope, by these observations, set the conduct of the committee in a just light, I return to the objections of our common adversaries. Agreeably to their declamations against the Declaration, as indeterminate and dissatisfactory, they scarcely treat us as Christians, and would insinuate that we are Deists; but I am totally at a loss to conceive upon what plausible grounds they can throw out such an insinuation. The character of Christians, and of Christian Ministers, is a character in which we rejoice and glory. That we

are firm believers in the divine religion of the Son of God, appears in our discourses, appears in our writings, and, we trust, is visible in our lives. Those Dissenting Ministers who have attacked some of the doctrines of the church of England, with the greatest freedom and boldness, have given undeniable proofs of their sincere faith in the Gospel, and have exerted themselves, with ability and zeal, in defence of its sacred authority. Some of the best vindications of the Christian revelation have come from men, who would have sacrificed their lives rather than subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles. In fact, where are infidels the most likely to be found; among the clergy of an establishment, who are invited to conformity, by the prospect of honours and rewards, or among Protestant Dissenting Ministers, who, in general, can have no motives, but conscience, and a regard to a future state, for choosing a situation exposed to many temporal inconveniences and discouragements? It would be invidious to enlarge upon this topic, but much might be said

said upon it, by one who is **ACQUAINTED WITH THE WORLD.** As to this infamous accusation of Deism, brought against the Dissenting Clergy, we might appeal, in confutation of it, to their numerous productions. We might appeal to the names of many persons, of respectable and eminent characters, who are now no more. We might appeal to the names of several living worthies. But Mr. Mauduit hath discussed this matter so completely, in the conclusion of the third edition of his valuable pamphlet, that it is needless to add any thing upon the subject.

Another very extraordinary charge, urged against us, is, that if we refuse to subscribe the doctrinal Articles of the church of England, as required by the Toleration Act, we renounce the title and character of Protestants. This is a curious discovery, which deserves, no doubt, to be treated with all the respect that is due to the quarter from whence it came. **PROTESTANT CHRISTIANITY**, it seems, was fixed for the Dissenters at the Revolution. It was positively annexed



to some doctrines, which, at that period, were deemed important and fundamental; and the least departure from them totally destroys our Protestantism. But what then will become of many of the established clergy, as well as of the Dissenting Ministers? A number of the Established Clergy have departed as notoriously from the standard of faith, prescribed to them, as any of the Nonconformists. The Ministers of the national form of religion do, indeed, subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles; but that will not render them true Protestants, because Protestantism, according to the notion lately started, consists in a belief of the doctrines imposed upon the clergy in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and upon the Dissenters at the accession of William and Mary. What havoc will this opinion make among many of the brightest luminaries of the church of England, and what destruction in the writings of those who have been justly esteemed the ablest adversaries to Popery!

But

But let us examine what is the true nature of Protestantism, and what are the real principles on which it is founded. I had always understood, that a Protestant was one who rejected the absurdities, corruptions, and abominations of the church of Rome; and who appealed to the Scriptures, as the sole rule of faith and practice. This I found asserted in a thousand writers, and the truth of it is evident from the whole history of the Reformation. Testimonies to this purpose might be produced from a great number of valuable authors, foreign and domestic, reaching through a period of two hundred and fifty years. But I shall content myself with producing one testimony from a writer of the present age; a testimony which cannot but be thought decisive, because it is that of a dignitary of the establishment, whose orthodoxy hath never been called in question. I mean the truly ingenious and learned Dr. Hurd, whose beautiful critical writings, and admirable dialogues, are well known to every man of taste in this country, and who hath lately

lately done considerable service to the cause of religion by his Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies. In the twelfth sermon of that Introduction\*, he observes, that “ this conclusion, that “ THE POPE IS ANTICHRIST, and that “ other, that THE SCRIPTURE IS THE “ SOLE RULE OF CHRISTIAN FAITH, “ were the two great principles on “ which the Reformation was originally “ founded.” In the latter of these principles the Dissenters are united without a single exception; and I believe that they hold the former more strongly and universally than any other body of Protestants whatever.

But if these are the great principles of the Reformation, may we not safely ask, whether the coming up to the standard of doctrines required to be subscribed by the Act of Toleration, can be necessary to our deserving the character of genuine Protestants? May we not assert, that such of the non-subscribing Dissenting Ministers as are not Calvinists have a just claim to this

\*Page 420, second edition.



character? We declare, in the most explicit terms, for the right of private judgment, the sufficiency of Scripture, and the sole religious authority of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ. We protest against the imposing spirit of the Church of Rome, and against all her pretensions to infallibility and dominion. We protest against her monstrous absurdities, her shameful corruptions, and her contemptible superstitions. We protest against her horrid cruelties and bloody persecutions. We protest against the claim and exercise of any similar authority over the faith and consciences of men. We protest against making the Thirty-nine Articles, or any other human formularies the standards of belief, as subversive of the essential principles of the Reformation: and, finally, we protest against the scandalous injustice of not being treated as Protestants.

As to the insinuations which are occasionally thrown out with regard to Arianism and Socinianism, it hath already been shewn that they are impertinent and inconclusive. They are, in fact, only the  
artifices

artifices of persons who wish to reduce the present question, about the Extent of Toleration, to a debate concerning doctrines, with which it has not the least connection. Arians and Socinians, according to every principle of religion and policy, have as full a right to freedom of conscience as any men, as any other Christians whatever. It is, indeed, totally destructive of liberty to confine Toleration to particular tenets of the Gospel, however important such tenets may be in a religious view. When the civil magistrate makes the belief of certain doctrines the condition of his protection and indulgence, he goes out of his province: he assumes a power to which he hath no claim from the nature of his office, and the exercise of which is equally injurious to the honour of the Supreme Being, and to the happiness of mankind. It ought ever to be remembered, that God is able to maintain his own cause; and that truth only requires a fair and candid hearing in order to preserve its ground, and finally to triumph over all opposition. To assert that

that the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel stand in need of the aid of human laws to support them, is the highest reflection upon those doctrines. We have the assurance of our blessed Saviour, THAT THE GATES OF HELL SHALL NOT PREVAIL AGAINST HIS CHURCH \*; and this is an infinitely better security than the ARM OF FLESH. It is rash and impious for men to touch, with their unhallowed hands, under the vain pretence of keeping it from being shaken, that ark of God which is sustained by almighty power; and it behoves them to reflect how highly offensive such a conduct must be to the Majesty of heaven and earth. In fact, this maintenance of doctrines, by fines and imprisonments, by penalties and pains, instead of being favourable to the interests of truth and piety, hath been prejudicial to them in the highest degree. It hath been the source of the most determined infidelity, and of numberless errors. It hath been the source of endless divisions and animosities, and of cruelties and persecu-

\* Matt. xvi. 18.

tions,



tions, which are an indelible disgrace to the history of mankind.

But, in opposition to this just representation of things, an alarming picture is set before us of the dreadful consequences which must have ensued from an enlargement of the Toleration Act. The result of it, we are told, would have been the utmost discord and confusion. A man, however, who hath any knowledge of the world, cannot help smiling at such terrible apprehensions, when there would not have been the least shadow of danger. That there would not have been the least shadow of danger, hath been already determined by long experience. The liberty pleaded for hath been granted by connivance; and it is allowed, that it must continue to be granted in that manner. But what danger could be apprehended from that which hath already subsisted for a number of years, and which must, confessedly, still subsist? The truth of the case is, that if our request had been complied with, the most perfect tranquillity would have ensued. If the  
bill

bill had passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the royal assent, it would scarcely have been talked of a few days after, except to the honour of the state and the church. The minds of Nonconformists would have been more and more conciliated to the establishment, and less disposed to attack it with severity. The consequences would have been entirely favourable and friendly to the public mode of religion, but not otherwise so to Dissenting Ministers and Schoolmasters, than as they would have been put into a legal situation.

To assert, however, that to put us into such a situation is not likely to produce inconveniencies, is treated with contempt; and it is thrown out that the present laws are a restraint on our passions. But let us be permitted to say that this is a mistake. The persisting to threaten, though there be no intention to strike, may irritate, but will not silence a liberal mind. I am persuaded that several of my brethren will deliver their sentiments the more freely in consequence

sequence of the Denial which hath been  
 given to their just and reasonable request;  
 whereas otherwise they might have been  
 induced to hold their peace by the dic-  
 tates of gratitude, and the obligations of  
 civility. The lenity of the governors of  
 the church might have soothed us to re-  
 pose; but we will not be AWE-STRUCK  
 by their severity. If the clergy imagine  
 that they can affright us from an open  
 exhibition of our opinions on every sub-  
 ject of religion, and on every question, in  
 which the rights of conscience are con-  
 cerned, by the terrors of penal laws, let  
 them be assured, that they are unac-  
 quainted with our characters. If the  
 prayer of our case had been granted, the  
 author of the present tract, who hath been  
 led, by inclination and duty, to the study  
 of critical and historical learning, would  
 probably never have engaged in any doc-  
 trinal controversy, or in any dispute with  
 the national establishment. But he now  
 esteems himself bound, by the most sa-  
 cred ties, to stand up in the injured cause  
 of liberty and humanity; and hopes that  
 he



he shall always be ready to embrace every proper occasion of appearing publicly in support of what he apprehends to be the interests of truth, Christianity, and mankind.

But were it a fact that the penal laws are a restraint upon our passions, the continuance of them could not be justified by that consideration. It will not be a sufficient vindication of the statutes in question, that they may oblige us to be silent upon certain religious topics, if the statutes themselves are unreasonable and iniquitous. Laws ought ever to come recommended by their own fitness and equity. What is the end of penal statutes in particular? The proper intention of them evidently is, to restrain and punish such offences as endanger the safety of the state, or are injurious to the persons and properties of men. To make laws, therefore, for the restraint and punishment of actions, which are not inconsistent with the public peace and welfare, must be the height of absurdity and tyranny. As it was excellently observed, by a

great orator \*, in the House of Commons, "He that hath not a right to strike, hath not a right to threaten." If laws in terrorem were allowed, laws which denounce penalties that ought not to be exacted, a wide field would be opened for injustice and oppression. It would be impossible to know where to stop. Penal statutes ought to take their rise and their continuance from the true principles of legislation and government, and not from the angry passions of men. Least of all, should they take their rise and their continuance from the religious prejudices or fancied interests of ecclesiastics, who have generally been the persons the most narrow in their views of policy, and even of humanity.

Such, however, is the weakness of mankind, and such the imperfect progress of legislation, that, in certain periods of society, absurd and cruel laws will make their way into the statute books of most countries. What then is to be done in

\* Mr. Burke.

cases of this kind? It would be the wisdom, and ought to be the business, of political governors to repeal unjust laws, as soon as their evil nature and tendency are seen, and it is found improper to carry them into execution. But it is not probable that this should speedily be done; because statesmen are too deeply engaged in the pursuit of their particular interests to be forward in beginning the work of reformation. Penal statutes, therefore, which are so unjust and severe that humanity blushes at their being put in force, will and must be permitted, in a considerable degree, to go into disuse. But when the persons who are aggrieved or endangered by them petition for their repeal, the repeal of them ought immediately to be granted.

Among the other evil consequences of an extended Toleration, it is insinuated, that Dissenting Ministers might become with impunity the preachers of sedition. But what ground is there for such an invidious surmise, when it is well known that they are willing to give security for



their peaceable subjection to the civil magistrate? They are not disposed to bring matters of policy and government into the pulpit: and though one worthy brother \* hath been provoked to throw out, in a sermon, dictated by genius and spirit, the language of manly indignation, let it be remembered that this was the result of liberty's being refused, not of its being enlarged. Our chief, I may venture to say, our sole political discourses, except on the seasons occasionally appointed by the state for public fasts and thanksgivings, relate to the fifth of November and the first of August. On these days, we are copious in our celebration of the glorious revolution in 1688, and the happy accession of the illustrious house of Hanover in 1714. Our encomiums upon William the Third, George the First, and George the Second, are expressed with all the ardor of veneration and affection; nor are we negligent in displaying our gratitude and zeal with regard to the

\* Mr. Radcliff.

prince who now adorns the British throne. These things, we hope, will not be imputed to us as crimes, or be considered as objections to our enjoying the protection and favour of the present government.

But the established clergy, it seems, have reason to be alarmed, lest, in the course of human events, the Dissenting Ministers should get into power; and then what would become of the members of the Church of England? It is intimated, that they might be in danger of being expelled, or even exterminated, as idolaters. If there is a probability of our becoming formidable, wisdom and policy, perhaps, would say, that men who may one day be uppermost, ought to be treated with lenity and indulgence while in a state of subjection, that they may be disposed to make suitable returns of forbearance and kindness. But our worthy friends of the establishment may dismiss every kind of fear, for two reasons. In the first place, there is no probability of our obtaining any superiority or do-

minion; so that the bishops and dignitaries, of the present age at least, may rest in perfect tranquillity. Secondly, if ever we should get into power, and even think the Church of England to be idolatrous, which is by no means a general or common sentiment among us, we are persuaded that Toleration ought to be extended to idolaters. In this point we have the honour of agreeing with a prelate \* of distinguished genius and literature: and in this point we disagree with another great prelate, though, in other respects, we have the highest esteem for his abilities, character, learning, and writings †.

It is farther objected to the late application, that only a small number of Ministers were concerned in it, so that the relief desired might almost be considered as a personal favour. The best answer to this objection is briefly to mention a few plain facts. At a meeting of the

\* Dr. Warburton, bishop of Gloucester.

† Dr. Lowth, bishop of Oxford.



general body of the three denominations of Presbyterians, Independents, and Antipædo-baptists, in and about London, held at the Library in Red-cross-street, March 4th, 1772, fifty being present, it was resolved, That the taking off the Subscription required of Protestant Dissenting Ministers, and the obtaining relief for Tutors and School-masters, are very desirable and important objects; that application should be made to Parliament for these purposes; and that a committee be chosen to manage the affair, with power to summon the general body as they shall see occasion. To these resolutions only one person disagreed. On the following day, about twenty other ministers met at the Library, and expressed to the chairman of the committee their approbation of, and concurrence in the design; and I do not recollect that the original vote hath been impugned at any subsequent assembly, by the few who have appeared dissatisfied with the conduct of the committee. The approved ministers of the three denominations, in

and about London, are ninety-five. Besides those who concurred from the beginning in the application to Parliament, others have appeared on the same side of the question at succeeding meetings; and several, who by age, illness, or various circumstances, were prevented from attending at all, have given undoubted proofs of their hearty assent to the scheme. It happened, indeed, that, during the prosecution of the affair, a small number objected to the management of the committee. One gentleman disliked the making of any Declaration at all, as being an improper concession to the state in matters of religion. Others were displeased that the Declaration precluded an open profession before the civil magistrate of their firm belief of the doctrinal articles of the Church of England; nor did they approve of the Testimonial required by the bill, apprehending it might be converted to the prejudice of some worthy men of the Methodistical stamp, who, though not regularly admitted among us, might desire to qualify under the character of

Dissenting

Dissenting Ministers; an apprehension which, to me, appears not to have the least foundation. But let what will be thought of these different objections, it is certain, that there never were more than six hands held up in the way of opposition, upon any account, in any question whatever; an union this, which, I believe, hath not been found in any other measure of so public a nature. To this it may be added, that there is not a single person in the body, who professes to wish that his brethren, who lie under difficulties with respect to the Toleration Act, may be left subject to its penalties\*.

This great unanimity is by no means confined to the Dissenting Clergy in or near the city of London. The just and important reasons which determined the Ministers of the metropolis and of the places adjacent, to take up the matter somewhat suddenly, and late in the session of Parliament, prevented that uni-

\* For the consideration of the conduct of the few gentlemen who appeared as neutrals, the author refers to Dr. Stennet's excellent pamphlet.



versal application to their brethren in  
 the country, which was originally in-  
 tended; but the members of the com-  
 mittee, and other persons, had an oppor-  
 tunity of applying to a considerable num-  
 ber of them in different parts of the  
 kingdom, and received, in return, their  
 entire approbation and hearty encourage-  
 ment. Many letters were transmitted to  
 this purpose; and it appeared by striking  
 facts how zealous they were in the cause.  
 The most agreeable proofs have since  
 been received of their uniting with us in  
 the same wishes, and of their having the  
 same sentiments with regard to the pro-  
 priety of an application for the removal of  
 Subscription; so that we have the greatest  
 reason to think and assert, that the Dis-  
 senting Ministers throughout England  
 and Wales are equally solicitous with  
 their brethren in and about London, to  
 obtain an enlargement of the Toleration  
 Act, and equally approve of taking pro-  
 per measures to effect so desirable and  
 important an object.

But

But were it a fact, that only a minority of the Dissenting Ministers had solicited relief in the matter of Subscription, this ought not to have prevented their success. Their cause would have rested on its own reasonableness and equity, independently of numbers. The grievance is personal, and therefore every single man hath a right to seek redress. He hath a title also, on the principles of justice and sound policy, to be heard, and attended to, in his petition. The arguments in favour of a liberal Toleration apply to all, however few, whose religious sentiments are different from established opinions, or who cannot conscientiously subscribe tests of human composition.

The enlargement of the Toleration Act is a matter of great importance, not only to the Dissenting Clergy, but, likewise, to the Dissenters in general. The Dissenters believe, that the cause in which they are engaged, is the cause of truth, of scriptural Christianity, and of religious liberty. They apprehend, that the service of God is carried on among them in  
that

that way which is most agreeable to the rule of the Gospel, and best adapted to their spiritual improvement. They choose their Ministers with this view, that they may deliver the genuine doctrines of revelation, and maintain the purity and end of its worship. Must not the Dissenters, therefore, regard it as an object of the highest moment, that the teachers whom they appoint for such valuable purposes, should have a legal privilege of discharging their duty? Can it be a matter of indifference to them, that their Clergy are subject to penal laws for supporting and conducting the very things they have chosen them to support and conduct? Can they be unconcerned about the essential civil rights of men, with whom they have so important and intimate a connection? We may rest assured, that they will not be deficient in the most zealous efforts to get their Ministers delivered from the disgraceful and hazardous situation, in which they, at present, lie. If the penal statutes should be enforced, the Dissenters cannot have the instructions  
and



and ordinances of religion dispensed in that manner, which they consider as agreeable to the model of the New Testament, and as best calculated to promote their Christian edification. In proportion, therefore, to the superiority of spiritual concerns to temporal, of the next world to this, must be the importance, in their estimation, of having Toleration fixed upon a firm and extensive basis.

In another view, the abolition of the penal statutes is highly momentous to the Lay-dissenters; and that is, with respect to the education of their children. We need not repeat what hath already been said, how desirable it must be to parents to bring up their children in the way which is agreeable to their own sentiments and principles of truth and duty. But this cannot be done by the Dissenters consistently with the present laws. If they take a private tutor into their families, who has not obtained a licence from the archbishop, bishop, or ordinary of the diocese, and who has not subscribed a Declaration, that he will conform to the  
 4 liturgy

liturgy of the church of England, he is liable, for the first offence, of instructing his pupil or pupils, to three months imprisonment, without bail ; and for every subsequent offence, besides the like imprisonment for three months, he is subject to a forfeiture of five pounds to the king. If they send their children to those schoolmasters, who have not subscribed the Declaration above mentioned, or to any persons, of either sex, who do not frequent the divine service established by the laws of this kingdom, the penalty, in the first case, is the being utterly disabled, and, ipso facto, deprived of their schools ; and, in the second case, the sum of forty pounds is forfeited for every offence. The object, therefore, of the late application to parliament, was, in this survey of it, so eminently interesting to the whole body of Dissenters, that, in any future application, it will justly demand their united attention, zeal, and activity.

With regard to the Ministers who were unfriendly to their brethren in the late affair, and endeavoured to prevent the solicited

solicited relief, let me be permitted to suggest, that it behoves them to take care, that they do not inadvertently injure themselves. The time, perhaps, is approaching, when the Thirty-nine Articles\* will be revised and altered. A scheme of this kind is in agitation among the governors of the church; and if it should be carried into execution, there can be little doubt but that strict Calvinism will be excluded, and an Arminian turn given to the established doctrines. In that case, a number of Dissenting Ministers, who are zealous Calvinists, may labour under similar difficulties with those persons who now object to particular parts of the present Articles. They may be obliged by law to subscribe opinions which they apprehend to be contrary to the truth of the Gospel; and, in order to obtain relief, may wish for the assistance of their brethren who are in different sentiments. However, they have no reason to be afraid of retaliation; for all possible aid will, I doubt not, be granted them, upon the great principles which unite



unite the whole body of the Dissenters\*.

It is in vain, however, to attempt the removal of particular objections to the extension of the Toleration Act, since we are told in general, that "the nature and design of civil society are clearly AGAINST us."

In answer to so bold and groundless a position, it is sufficient to assert, that the nature and design of civil society are clearly FOR us: but if any clergyman be disposed to rest the cause on a fair, full, and distinct discussion of this point, some one or more of my brethren will, I doubt not, undertake it with pleasure. Indeed, the

\* Should the projected Reformation of the Church of England be carried into execution, among other difficulties attending the undertaking, one will undoubtedly be, how to settle the laws with respect to Protestant Dissenting Ministers. Must they accommodate their consciences to the fluctuations of the public opinion, and be obliged to subscribe Articles different from, perhaps contrary to those imposed upon them before? or will they be entirely freed from the burden of human impositions? I hope that it will not be found so easy to enact new penal statutes in matters of religion, as it hath been to retain the old ones.

farther

farther consideration of the question is needless, because it hath already been determined in the immortal writings of Locke, Hoadly, and other friends to civil and religious liberty. It is the end of every just and well formed system of government to protect its subjects in the exercise of all their valuable rights, among which the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience, is essential and unalienable\*. To say, therefore, that the nature and design of civil society are clearly against repealing the penalties of the Toleration Act, IF IT BE SAID WITH SINCERITY, can only be the result of uncommon ignorance.

In support of a doctrine so contrary to every principle of reason, religion, and sound policy, it is alleged, that “ the  
“ state hath an undoubted right to con-

\* See this subject discussed in a very judicious and masterly manner, in a pamphlet lately published, called, An enquiry into the Principles of Toleration, &c. The unknown author is entitled not only to the thanks of the Dissenting Ministers, but of the friends of religious liberty in general, for this seasonable publication.

“ trol overt acts, and that preaching is  
 “ an overt act of some importance to the  
 “ state.” But has the meaning of an overt  
 act been attended to in this assertion?  
 According to the idea here given of it, it  
 might be extended to almost every cir-  
 cumstance in human life. The transac-  
 tions of individuals in their nearest and  
 dearest private concerns, in the manage-  
 ment of their affairs, the regulation of  
 their families, the education of their  
 children, and a thousand particulars be-  
 sides, may be considered, in their ten-  
 dencies and effects, as important to the  
 community. But are these to be con-  
 trolled by penal laws? If they were, per-  
 sonal and domestic liberty and happiness,  
 on which public felicity is founded,  
 would be totally destroyed, and, by con-  
 sequence, every thing which renders our  
 present existence delightful and valuable.

The true and proper notion of an overt  
 act is an act done with a malicious inten-  
 tion, an act criminally injurious to the  
 public, and which can be proved to be  
 such by just and legal evidence. This I  
 appre-



apprehend is the sense of the word, as it occurs in law-books, and as it is used in judicial proceedings. In this sense of the word, the civil magistrate hath not only an undoubted authority, but it is a prime part of his business, to control overt acts. Here may be drawn the line of Toleration. Upon whatever religious principles any man may pretend to act, or whatever pleas of conscience may be urged by him, if he hurts his neighbour in person or property, if he disturbs his fellow-creatures in the exercise of their rights and privileges, he ought to be restrained and punished. This is the precise point at which it becomes the duty of the state to interfere; and if the state should interfere sooner, and extend its jurisdiction to opinions, under the pretext of their evil tendency, it will be impossible to know where to stop. Speculations and fancies about the tendencies of opinions may be carried on to the entire destruction of liberty, and the vindication of every species of tyranny and persecution. An over-zealous Arminian will be ready to

contend, that several doctrines are contained even in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, which are calculated to have a bad effect on the morals and happiness of mankind. An over-zealous Calvinist will as warmly plead, that the power ascribed to man by some divines, and other tenets held by them, are extremely prejudicial to the interests of holiness. Things of this kind, which have a stronger tincture of passion than of reason, are too apt to be thrown out on both sides. Accusations of a similar nature might be produced against a variety of religious sentiments, till, at length, not liberty only, but piety and charity, would be lost in the contest. But I say the less on this subject, because my ingenious and valuable friend, Dr. Furneaux, who hath been particularly attacked upon it, will do ample justice to himself, and to the cause he hath undertaken to defend.

I shall leave it to the same gentleman to vindicate himself and the Protestant Dissenters, with regard to what is alleged against

against him and them, concerning the design of appointing bishops in America. The charge of holding intolerent principles upon this head is unjust and ill-grounded; for such principles are disclaimed and abhorred by the whole body of Protestant Dissenters. With respect to the American Episcopalians, if they ask for a bishop as a religious officer, to ORDAIN, CONFIRM, and perform the other SPIRITUAL duties belonging to that character, they have a right to be indulged in their request; and to deny that they have such a right, would be to contradict the fundamental principles of Toleration. If therefore, it should be thought needful and advisable to send bishops to the colonies, who shall have no power or prerogative, OF ANY KIND, that may be detrimental to their fellow Christians, and who shall only put the Episcopalians upon a fair and equitable footing with other sects in matters of religion and conscience, such an institution ought not to be opposed, and will not, I am persuaded, be opposed by the Dissenters in England,



Neither ought it to be objected to barely on account of jealousies and surmises, that it may be converted to the prejudice of the liberty of others, provided a reasonable security be given that this shall not be the case. If the scheme hath any view to the obtaining for the Church of England such an ascendancy and dominion in America as shall be injurious to the privileges of other religious bodies already settled there, which I would by no means insinuate, every friend to Christian and Protestant liberty must condemn it, and wish that it may not be carried into execution. But this, I believe, is an affair which may safely be left to be adjusted between the government and the colonists themselves. Let me, however, be permitted to add, that if the Americans have entertained groundless prejudices on the subject, the conduct of the English bishops, with regard to the late bill, hath not been at all calculated to remove them.

Having gone through the principal objections to the MATTER of our application, it will be necessary briefly to consider  
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the MANNER in which it has been carried on ; because this, likewise, is arraigned as having been very improper and indefensible. Indeed, if our application to parliament was in itself unreasonable and injudicious, it is of little importance to enquire how it was conducted, since, in that case, no prudence or delicacy of behaviour ought to have been of any avail in our behalf. On the other hand, if our petition was, IN ITSELF, most justifiable and equitable, some little irregularities in the mode of urging it ought not to have been converted to our prejudice. But let us see what were the improprieties which reflected a disgrace on the MANNER of our application.

One accusation is, that the committee PERSONALLY applied to members of Parliament in favour of the bill. It is true, that they did so, and they were fully justified in such a conduct. They had a right to represent their case to the persons who would condescend to hear it. No undue influence was thereby exerted. They did not directly solicit any member's vote :

they did not attempt to move his passions, or wish him to act contrary to his judgment. They only begged, that noblemen and gentlemen would give their presence in the House, and their attention to the subject. They only requested, that the Peers and Representatives of the People would afford their cause a fair and candid hearing, and act agreeably to what should then appear to be just and equitable. The committee were ready, likewise, to answer, as far as lay in their power, any questions which were proposed to them, or to remove any difficulties that subsisted in the minds of the great and respectable men on whom they had the honour of waiting. This is a part of our conduct, in which we cannot see the least impropriety, and which we shall not hesitate to repeat on a future occasion.

But we are told, that the Manner in which the Dissenting Ministers carried on their application to Parliament was, in another respect, still more strikingly indefensible: " Letters were sent from persons in the country to their representatives



“tives, earnestly requesting their votes.” How far votes were directly solicited I am not able to say, not having seen any letters of that kind; but, with regard to the applying to members of Parliament, and even asking their support of the bill, I shall not scruple to assert, that they are capable of an entire justification. Who are the gentlemen with whom the Dissenters are usually connected, and in whose favour they exert their influence at the time of an election? They are, undoubtedly, such gentlemen as are understood to be the friends of civil and religious liberty. When, therefore, a question arose of great importance to the rights of conscience in general, and to the Nonconformists in particular, it was natural for Dissenters, it was their duty, to apply to those representatives whom they believed to be friendly to their cause, and whose concurrence and aid they had a title to solicit and expect. It might otherwise have been suggested, that they did not wish for an extension of the Act of Toleration.

I will

I will go farther, and say, that those members of Parliament who refused to assist us on the late occasion ought not to be encouraged by Dissenters at any future election. The gentlemen who were averse to our cause might be honest men, who acted under the direction of a misguided conscience. I have no doubt but that this was the case with regard to the most zealous of our adversaries in the House of Commons: but those gentlemen must excuse me in saying, that they who can oppose the repeal of unjust and inhuman penal statutes must be very improper and insufficient guardians of the public liberty, and especially of the liberties of the people who are affected by those statutes. For my own part, I have no hesitation in declaring, that I will not, on any account, give my vote for a representative who refuses to concur in improving the Toleration Act; and I think myself fully vindicable in this resolution. A man of such narrow principles is not worthy to be trusted with the protection of the privileges of a free nation.

nation. A friend to intolerance, if he be such from the dictates of his understanding, must be destitute of wisdom; if he adopts the character from motives of interest or ambition, he must be destitute of integrity and benevolence: and surely it must be justifiable to deny our encouragement to persons who are deficient in such important and essential qualifications for a seat in the Legislature, as wisdom, integrity, and benevolence.

In fact, the declamation about the impropriety of applying to members of Parliament is futile to the last degree. Such an application must be made, in cases whether of a PARTIAL or a GENERAL good. The present course of the world requires a conduct of this kind, and the most equitable business cannot otherwise be transacted. With regard to the Dissenting Committee, the liberty we took of personally waiting upon noblemen and gentlemen, was not at the hazard of OUR INGENUOUS CHARACTERS. It was proper and necessary to explain our views  
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and principles, because they were not sufficiently known, and because they required only to be explained, in order to set the reasonableness of our petition in a clear and striking light. This, indeed, is the circumstance which seems to have rendered our visits to the members of Parliament particularly disagreeable to the enemies of the bill.

HÆRET LATERI—ARUNDO.

But as the wound is so slight, there is the less occasion for so much offence being taken.

After all, was there no influence, no power exerted on the other side of the question? Is it true, that the Dissenting Ministers had nothing to contend with but the ARGUMENTS WHICH MIGHT OCCUR AGAINST THEM? Would they not, in this case, have thought themselves engaged in a very favourable contest? Were not the Bishops able to apply to all ranks of men with a force which could not possibly be exerted on our part? Could they not, by the advantage of their station, have immediate recourse to every temporal

temporal Lord? Have they not an easy access to the highest personal authority in the kingdom? And did they really continue totally inactive, trusting solely to the goodness of their cause? Did they not speak to a single Peer? Did they not go FARTHER? Was there not an influence reaching upwards to the very SUMMIT OF POWER? Can any man lay his hand upon his heart, and say, that it was the mere rectitude of continuing the penal laws against the Nonconformists which brought down the whole weight of government upon us in the House of Lords? It is true, that we are simple men, who are precluded, by our situation, from much knowledge of the world: but, ignorant as we are, this is one of the CREDENDA, which our faith is not able to digest. An inhabitant of the ULTIMA THULE, if he had but sometimes an opportunity of perusing an English news-paper, would be incapable of believing, that a majority of British Peers, could, in the year 1772, be induced, by reason and argument ONLY, to  
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vote against the repealing of statutes which are a reproach to justice, to religion, and to humanity.

As the Protestant Dissenting Ministers have conducted themselves so imprudently in the late affair, they are advised to return quietly to their studies and ministerial labours. It is with pleasure that they engage in the more immediate business of their profession, and they wish to be drawn from it as little as possible. When, however, they are called out of the common line of duty on some great occasion, interesting to Christianity and mankind, they think themselves justified in stepping forth with alacrity into a wider field of action. But it is not their ambition to go farther out of their accustomed limits, or to continue longer in a situation which does not usually belong to them, than necessity and honour may demand. Let them be indulged in their petition for legal security and protection, and they will thankfully retire to their private employments. They do not desire to be troublesome to men of rank, or to  
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haunt the levees of the great. If they should obtain a Toleration which is settled on the solid basis of law, and not held by the precarious tenure of connivance and compassion, they will have nothing more to ask of the state.

This may serve as an answer to those persons who imagine that the Dissenting Clergy had aims beyond the objects of their late application to Parliament. It is not true, that they had any farther designs. Their sole views were to be delivered from the burden of Subscription, and to procure relief for Tutors and School-masters. They had not the most distant thoughts of applying hereafter for privileges and benefits of a different nature. The supposition that they were actuated by ambitious motives, is grounded on an ignorance of their characters and intentions. They were animated by no regard to the honours and profits of the present world. Their ambition is to go on quietly and securely in worshipping God agreeably to the dictates of their consciences; and if they can be serviceable,

able, by their labours or writings, to the cause of religion or literature, it is the highest glory to which they aspire.

The last instance of impropriety charged upon the Dissenting Ministers, is their CHOICE OF THE TIME IN WHICH THE APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT WAS MADE. The TIME, however, is a circumstance, which deserves but little consideration, when the thing solicited is a matter of right. In that case, redress ought, in duty, to be granted at the instant in which it is asked. It never can be unseasonable to apply for that relief which is always essentially right and fit to be granted. No time can be improper for expunging penal laws from the statute book which are a disgrace to legislation and to humanity. The only real objection that can be urged against the Time of the late application is, that it was not made before; that laws have been so long endured which are unjust and barbarous, and the repeal of which ought to have taken place from the earliest period wherein it was seen that the execution of  
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them was contrary to every principle worthy of men or of Christians.

But it is said, that the Church had already been attacked by the Clergy's Petition, by the Nullum Tempus Bill, and by the Quakers Bill. Without entering into these matters, it is sufficient to ask, what connection have they with the affair of the Dissenters? The application of the Dissenting Ministers was, in no view, an act of hostility against the Church of England. She had, properly speaking, no concern in the question, nor could she have been injured by its being determined in their favour. Was it an attack upon the Church of England, to endeavour to free the British constitution of government from intolerant laws and a persecuting spirit? Was it an attack upon the Church of England, to solicit the removal of penalties which she herself owns to be too severe and tyrannical to be inflicted? The very supposition is the severest reflection upon her that her most inveterate enemies could suggest. Had the bishops been so happy as to have seen the



Dissenting Clergy's application in a favourable light, they might have had the glory of giving a reputation to the religious establishment of this kingdom, which hath not been obtained by any religious establishment in Christendom. They might have wiped off the reproach of having it asserted, that Toleration is more perfect, and scriptural Christianity upon a better footing in Turkey than in any other country of Europe. They might have had the power of appealing to their enemies, and of affirming, that the Church of England had discovered such a decisive mark of her being a part of the true church of our blessed Saviour, as no Christian, no Protestant nation besides could afford. It would have been, as a great \* prelate hath forcibly expressed it, THE SEAL OF THE LIVING GOD UPON HER.

With regard to the Time in general of applying to Parliament for an enlargement of the Toleration Act, what can be a more proper one than the present? Are we likely to have hereafter a more just

\* Dr. Warburton.

or more gracious prince? Are we likely to find a milder or more liberal bench of Prelates? Are we likely to meet with a period, which, upon the whole, will be less favourable to persecution? Certainly, the present was the very season in which the Dissenting Ministers might hope and expect to obtain a compliance with their reasonable petition. It would be too late for them to ask relief, should evil days approach, and government become unequitable and ungenerous. They gave the best proof of their good opinion of the state, and of their good disposition towards it, by making their application at this particular juncture; and, whatever narrow politicians may think, the admission of their claim would have been honourable and advantageous to the public.

The impropriety of the Time is the common topic of statesmen and of churchmen, when they are not disposed to grant a reasonable request: but it is unworthy of being noticed by an ingenuous mind, especially when the request is founded on the great principles of truth and humanity.

nity. A topic it is, which hath so often been urged, and upon such flimzy pretences, that it is become disgraceful, and carries with it an idea of contempt and ridicule.

But after all the insinuations thrown out against the Dissenting Ministers; after all the objections to the MATTER, the MANNER, and the TIME of their late application; after all the suggestions of their disbelief of fundamental doctrines; after all the invidious hints at the dangerous principles supposed to be held by them, it is acknowledged that they are very worthy men; and some of them, it is said, if they were conformists to the established church, would ADORN ANY STATION WHICH MIGHT FALL TO THEIR LOT. They cannot but be flattered, that so favourable an opinion should at last be entertained of them: nor are they so insensible of the advantages of life, as not to think it desirable to partake of the emoluments of the national form of worship, provided they could do it consistently with the preservation of a good conscience.

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But they must be permitted to say, that the Church hath not taken the proper method of inviting them into her communion. They are persuaded, with the eminent bishop Warburton, that no religious establishment can be vindicated, but upon the footing of its being connected with an equal and an extensive Toleration; and while the religious establishment of this country continues averse to such a Toleration, they are obliged, in honour and duty, to continue Nonconformists. So long as the Church of England betrays the very spirit of Popery, by contending for the subsistence of penal laws, in matters that relate only to conscience, and the interests of another world; they imagine that they hear the voice of God speaking to them in his word; "Come out of her, my people." Whereas, if she were willing to grant a free indulgence to all who differ from her, many Dissenting ministers might be disposed to unite with her, when certain alterations are made in the terms of her admission, and  
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in the modes and forms of her discipline and worship.

The determined opposition of the Bishops to the request of the Protestant Dissenting Clergy affords room for many observations. The subject is capable of being considered in a variety of respects, which would exhibit the conduct of their lordships in a light disagreeable and painful to a candid and liberal mind; but I have no inclination to enlarge upon an ungrateful and invidious topic. Whatever may be my sentiments with regard to the part they acted in the late affair, I am not insensible that, in general, they are men of decent and amiable characters, and of soft and gentle manners. Some of them are eminent for their talents in business: others of them are distinguished ornaments of the republic of literature, and have done signal service to the cause of Christianity. I recollect that a Pearce, a Warburton, a Lowth, a Law, a Newton, and a Moss, have a seat on the Episcopal Bench; and I wish that all who have a seat on that bench may obtain a reputation

reputation that shall be fixed on the most solid basis. Should, therefore, a second application be made to Parliament, I hope that the venerable body of Prelates will candidly and impartially reconsider the matter. I hope that they will reconsider it, not upon the principles of a narrow and mistaken policy, but in the grand points of view which alone are worthy of their attention and their character. The questions with them ought to be, and, I trust, will be, what are the dictates of true Christianity on the subject; what are the demands of a just and equitable Toleration; and what are the directions of sound wisdom. Their Lordships, I flatter myself, will keep in mind the admirable words of the earl of Chatham, that, "in this free country, twenty benches of Bishops ought not to set law and humanity at variance." They will remember, I am persuaded, that, in order to shew their real liberality of sentiment, and their real aversion to persecution, it is not sufficient for us to be told, as we often are, that they  
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are mild and tolerant in their spirit and temper. Our Saviour, who knew the hearts of men, hath left another criterion from which to judge of their dispositions; "By their fruits ye shall know them." The Bishops have not only a political, but, also, a CHRISTIAN character to maintain; and the CHRISTIAN character is infinitely the most important. It is the Christian character alone which will be of any avail at that solemn period when all human splendors shall cease; and when the humble Non-conformist teacher and the exalted prelate will be no otherwise distinguished, than as they distinguished themselves upon earth, by their conscientious adherence to truth and integrity.

Though the Protestant Dissenting Ministers have been unsuccessful in their endeavours to obtain a just enlargement of Christian Toleration, they have no cause to look back upon their conduct with disapprobation or regret. On the contrary, they have reason for self-applause and congratulation on the part they have acted.

acted. They have discharged that duty which they owed to themselves, to their people, and to posterity. They have entered their public protest against laws which are injurious to their just rights, as men and as Christians. They have obtained the verdict of the British House of Commons in their favour. They have had the concurrence and support of the most honourable and illustrious characters in this country; and the general voice of the public hath approved of their proceedings. Their upright principles and views have been better known than they ever were before; and, with regard to the Dissenting interest in particular, which they believe to be the interest of scriptural Christianity and religious liberty, it hath, perhaps, been more promoted by the denial, than it would have been by the grant of their petition. Perhaps, it has been of no disservice to Christianity, that she has always had the secular arm against her; and that she has never yet been, I say

not established, but even legally tolerated, in any country of Christendom.

The providence of God does not always accomplish its ends in the manner which may appear the most natural or desirable to weak and fallible men. The opposition that is made to the cause of truth and righteousness is often the very circumstance which renders it, in the issue of things, more illustriously conspicuous, and more completely victorious. Were slight concessions made as soon as asked, mankind would much longer be contented with a partial and defective reformation. But that timid and sinister policy, which sets itself against the smallest degree of alteration and improvement, defeats its own purposes. It occasions the spirit of enquiry to be pushed much farther than was originally intended. This spirit gains strength by resistance, till, at length, it breaks through the barriers erected against it by bigotry, intolerance, and worldly cunning. The period will come, in which penal statutes, in  
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matters that belong to conscience and to God, will be dismissed with universal abhorrence : and when BIOGRAPHY shall relate, in future ages, the learned labours and the eminent virtues of some of the present bench of Bishops, she will, at the same time, record it with surprize and shame, as a strange inconsistency with their great abilities, and an astonishing blot in their characters, that they were capable of pleading for the continuance of laws, which are repugnant to every dictate of wisdom, every precept of the Gospel, and every sentiment of humanity.

F I N I S.

